

Fig. 2A

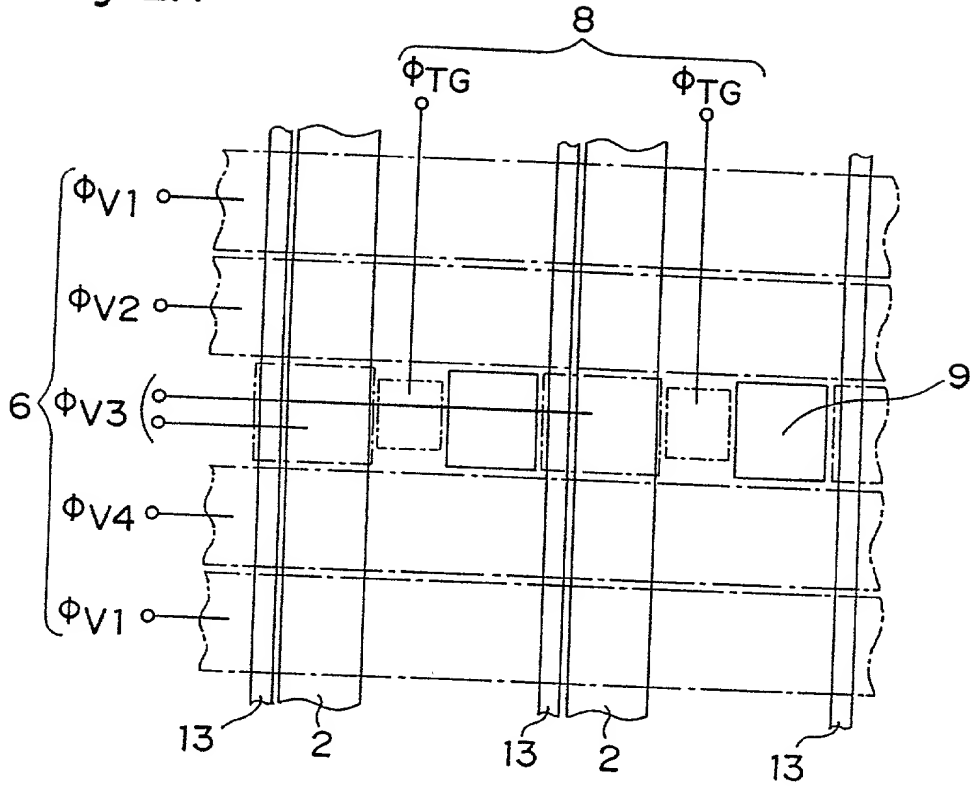


Fig. 2B

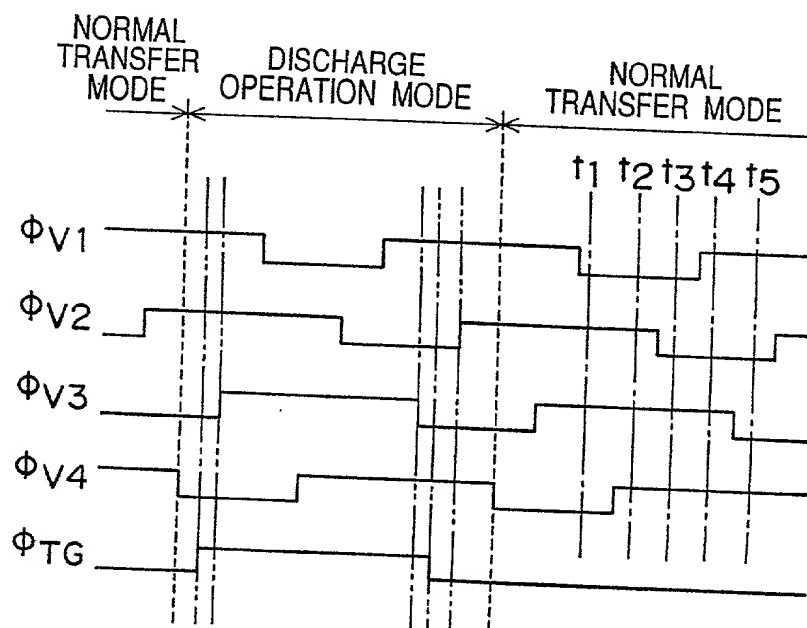


Fig.3

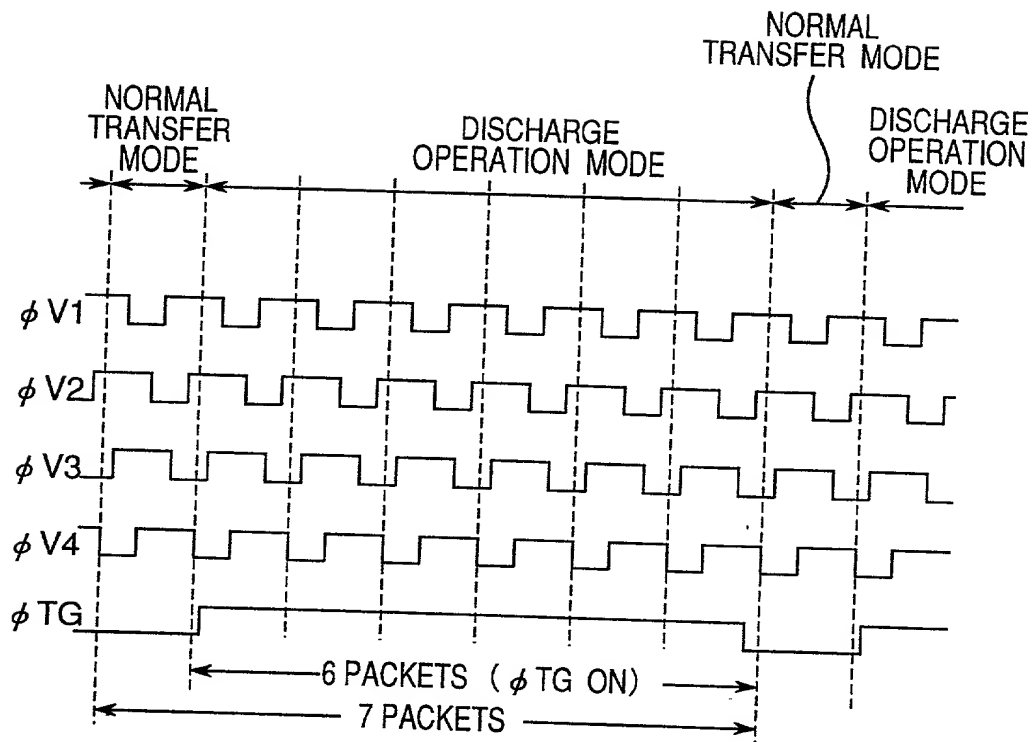


Fig. 4A

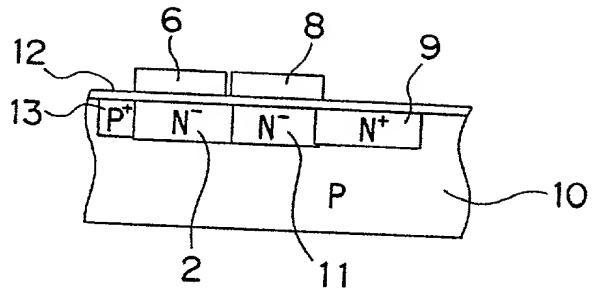


Fig. 4B

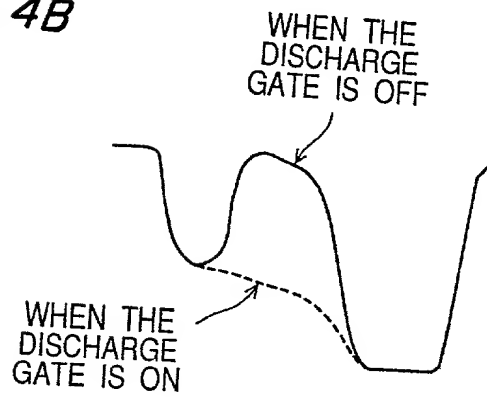


Fig. 4C

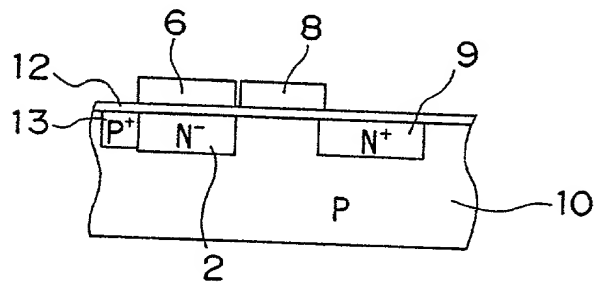


Fig. 4D

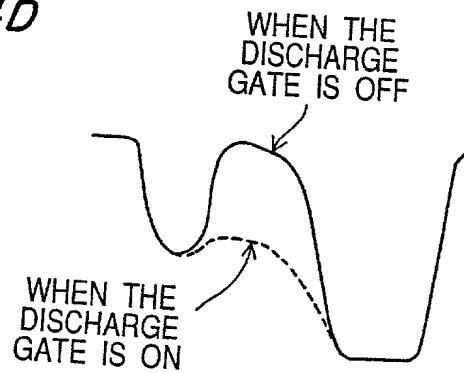


Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged horizontally, each representing a different value of n from 10 to 120. The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of non-zero elements' ranging from 0 to 120. The y-axis is 'Frequency' ranging from 0 to 100. The histograms show a distribution of non-zero elements in the vector x . For $n=10$, the distribution is centered around 60. As n increases, the distribution shifts to the right, indicating a higher number of non-zero elements, and the peak frequency decreases.

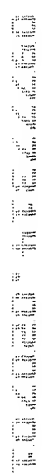


Fig. 5B

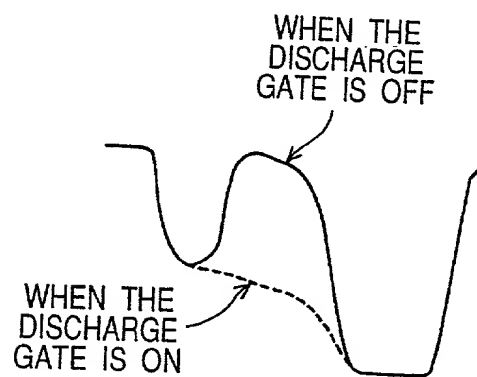


Fig. 6A

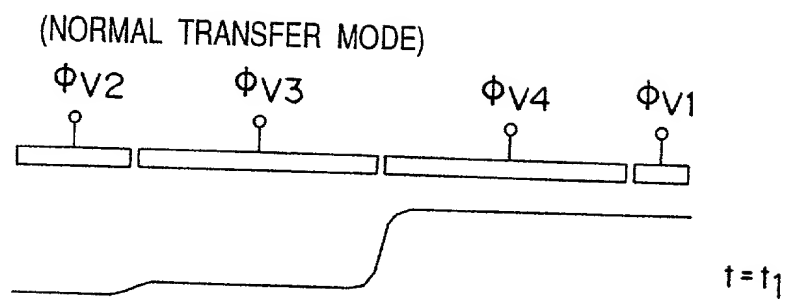


Fig. 6B

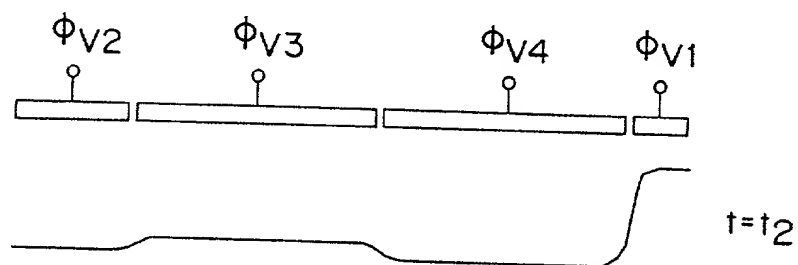


Fig. 6C

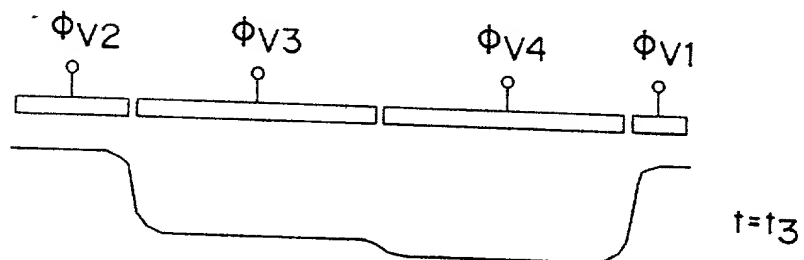


Fig. 7A

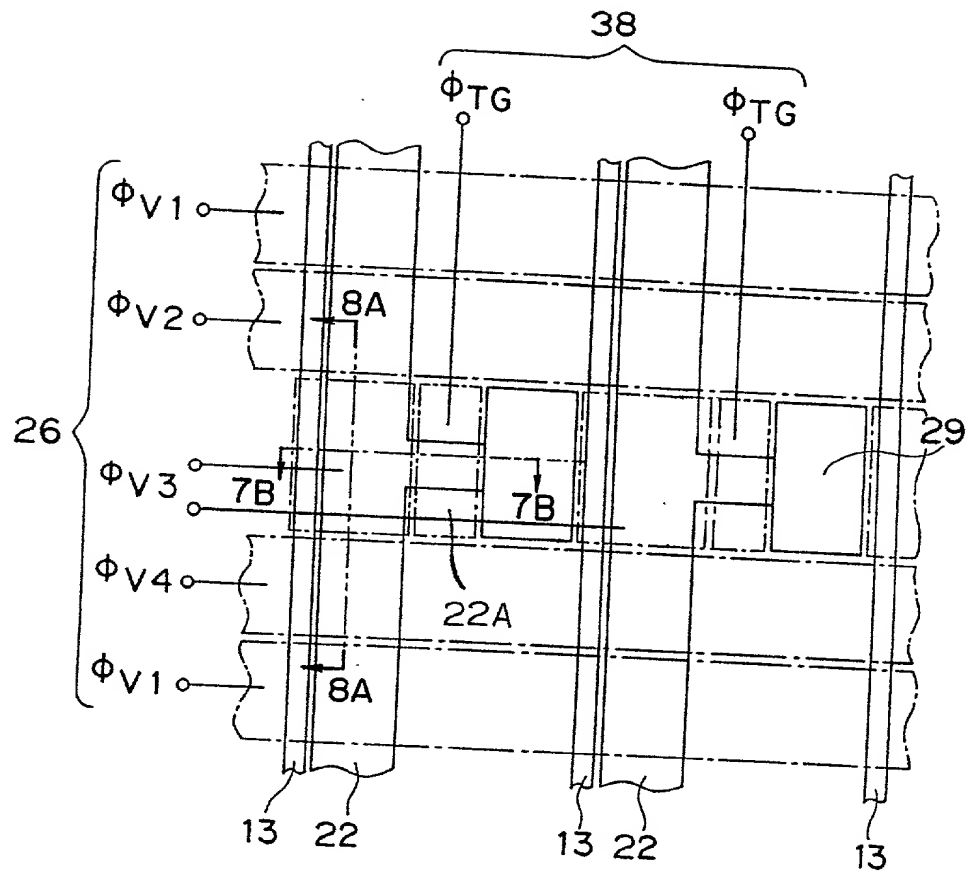


Fig. 7B

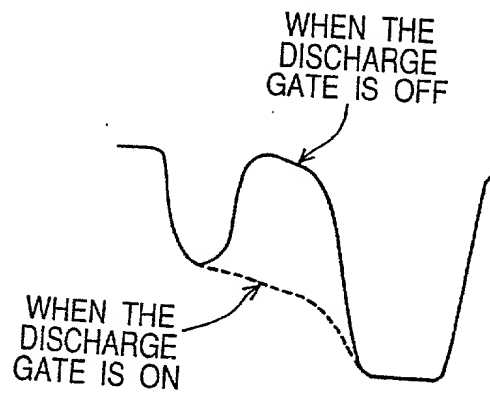


Fig. 8A

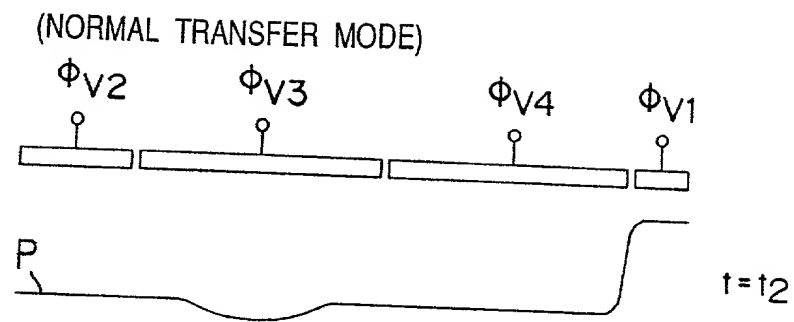


Fig. 8B

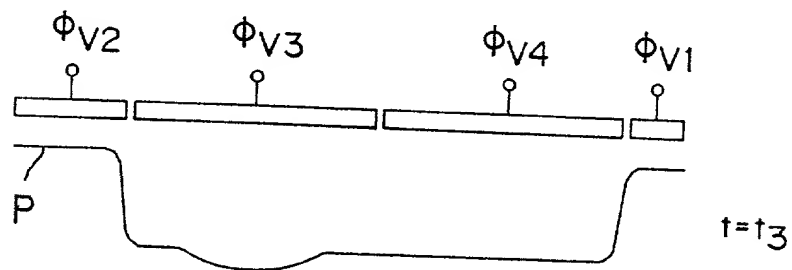


Fig. 8C

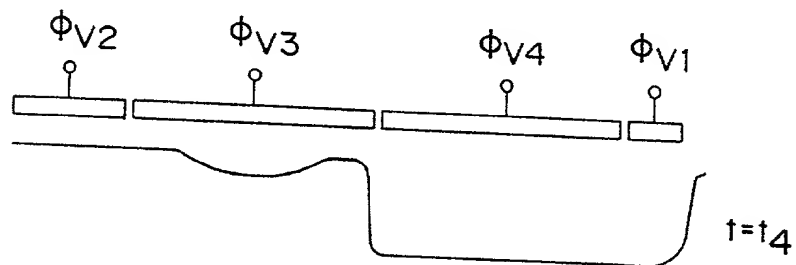


Fig. 9A

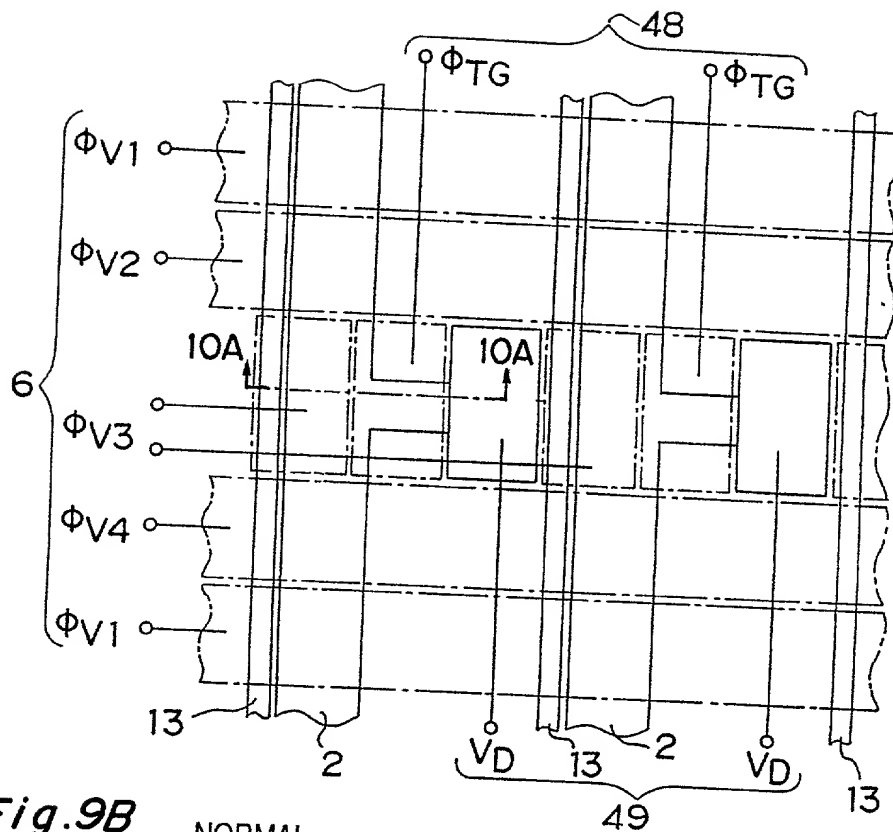


Fig. 9B

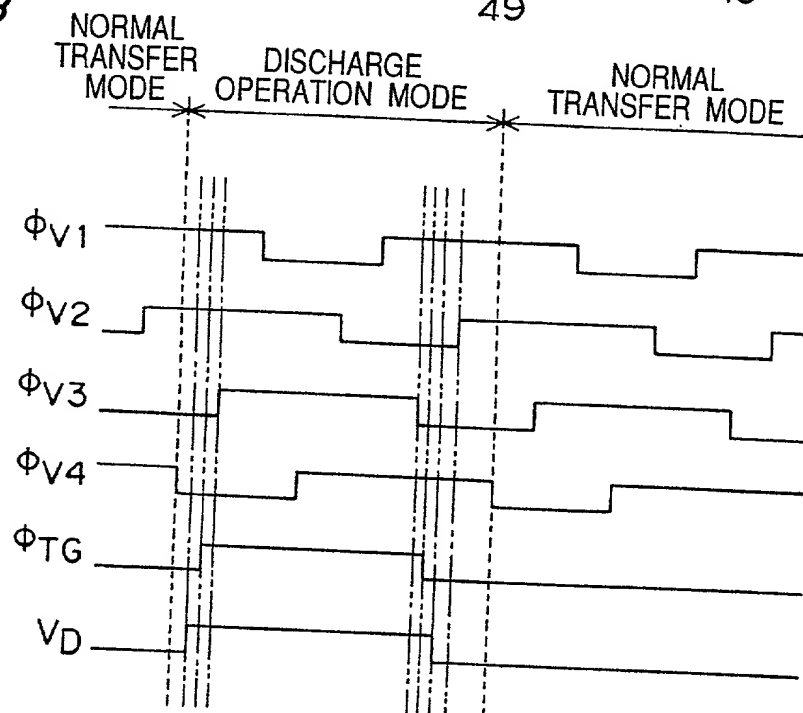


Fig.10A

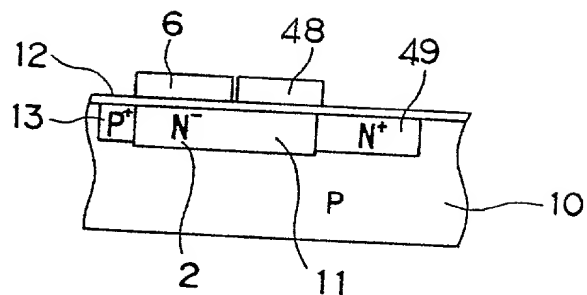


Fig.10B

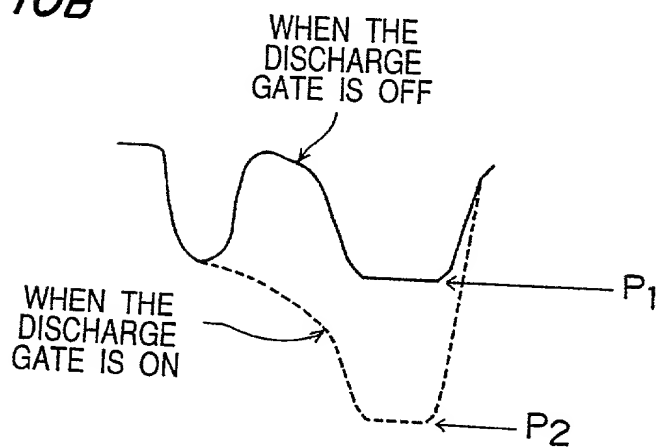


Fig.10C

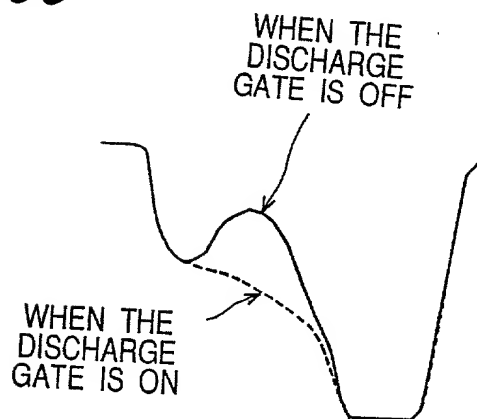


Fig. 11

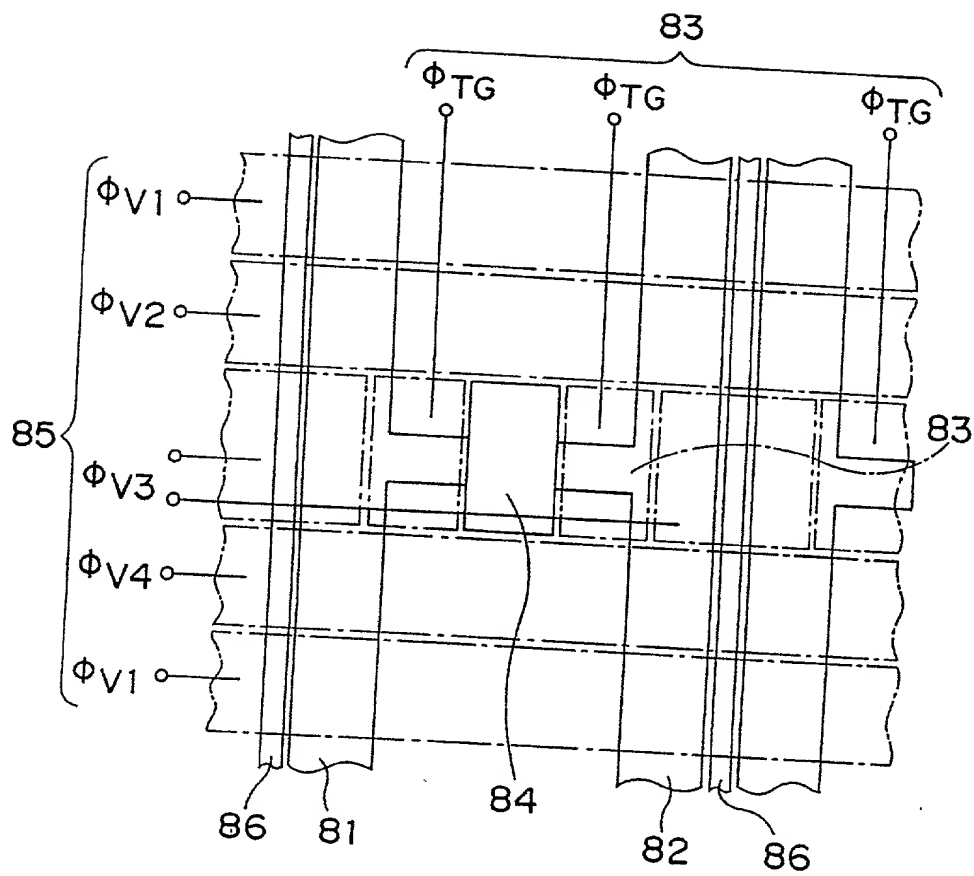


Fig. 12

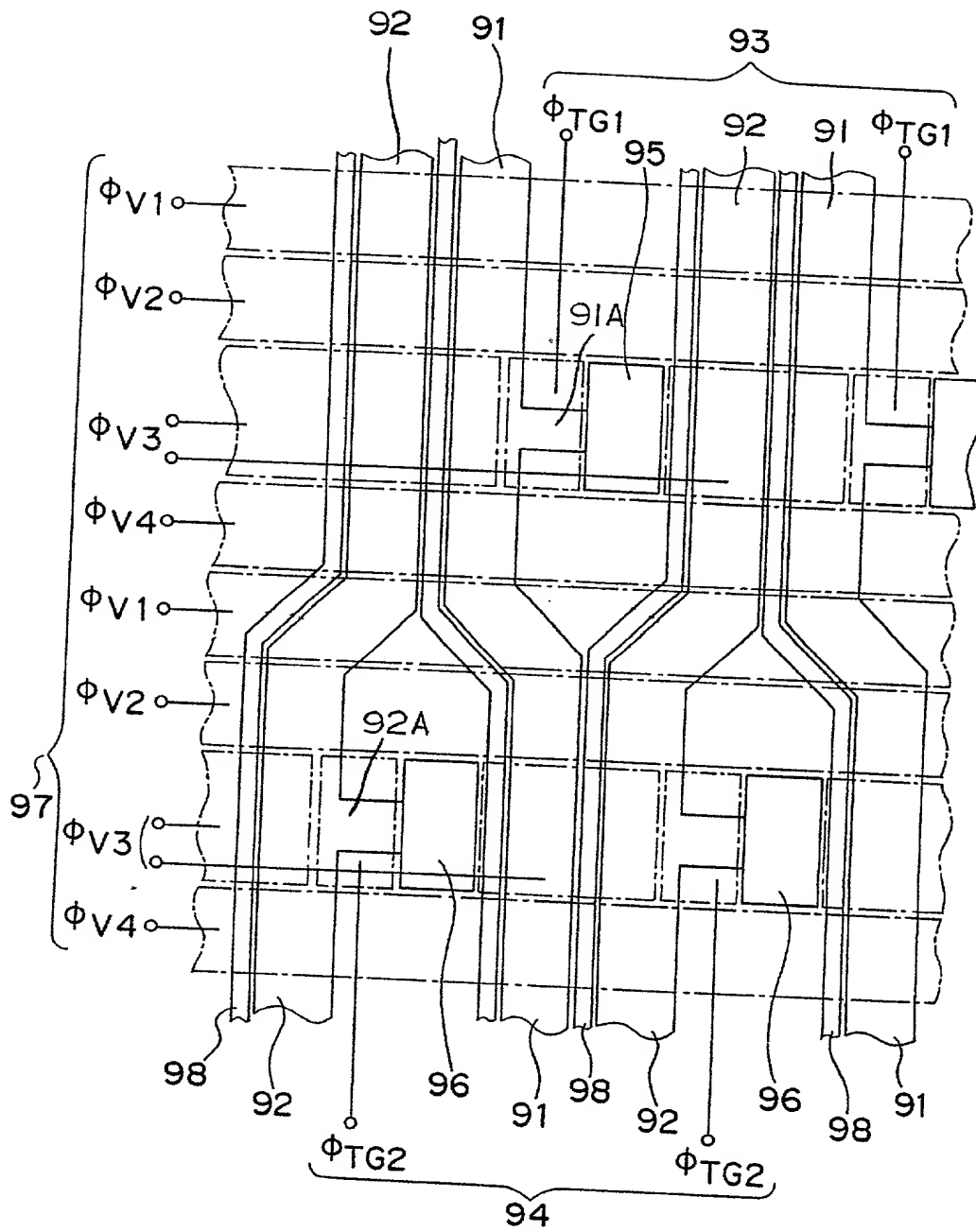


Fig.14 PRIOR ART

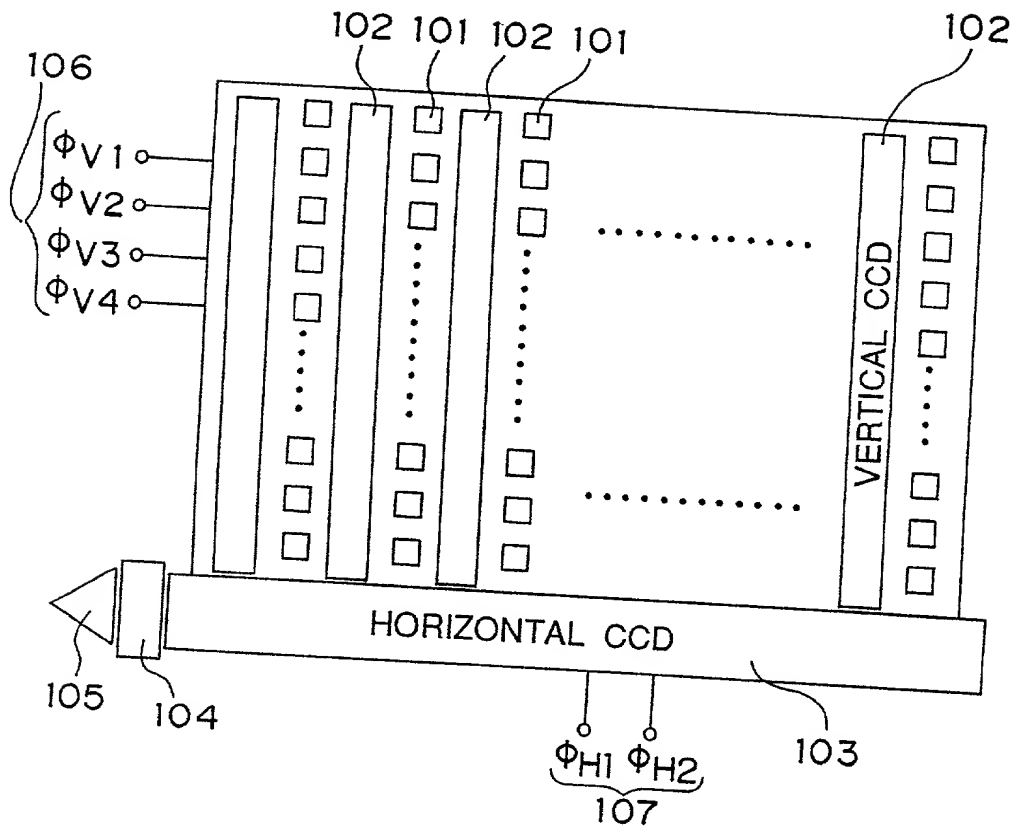


Fig.15 PRIOR ART

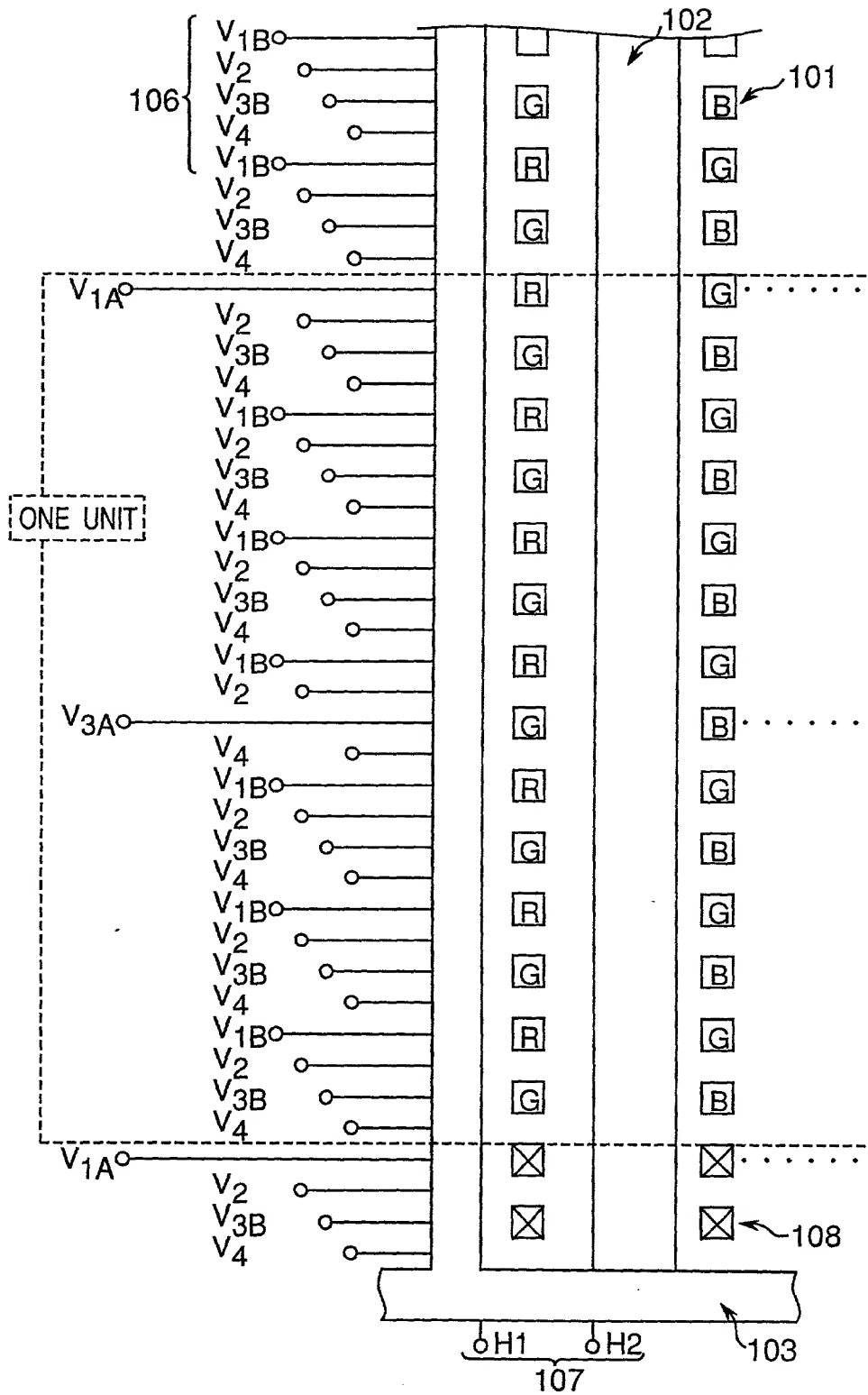


Fig.16 PRIOR ART

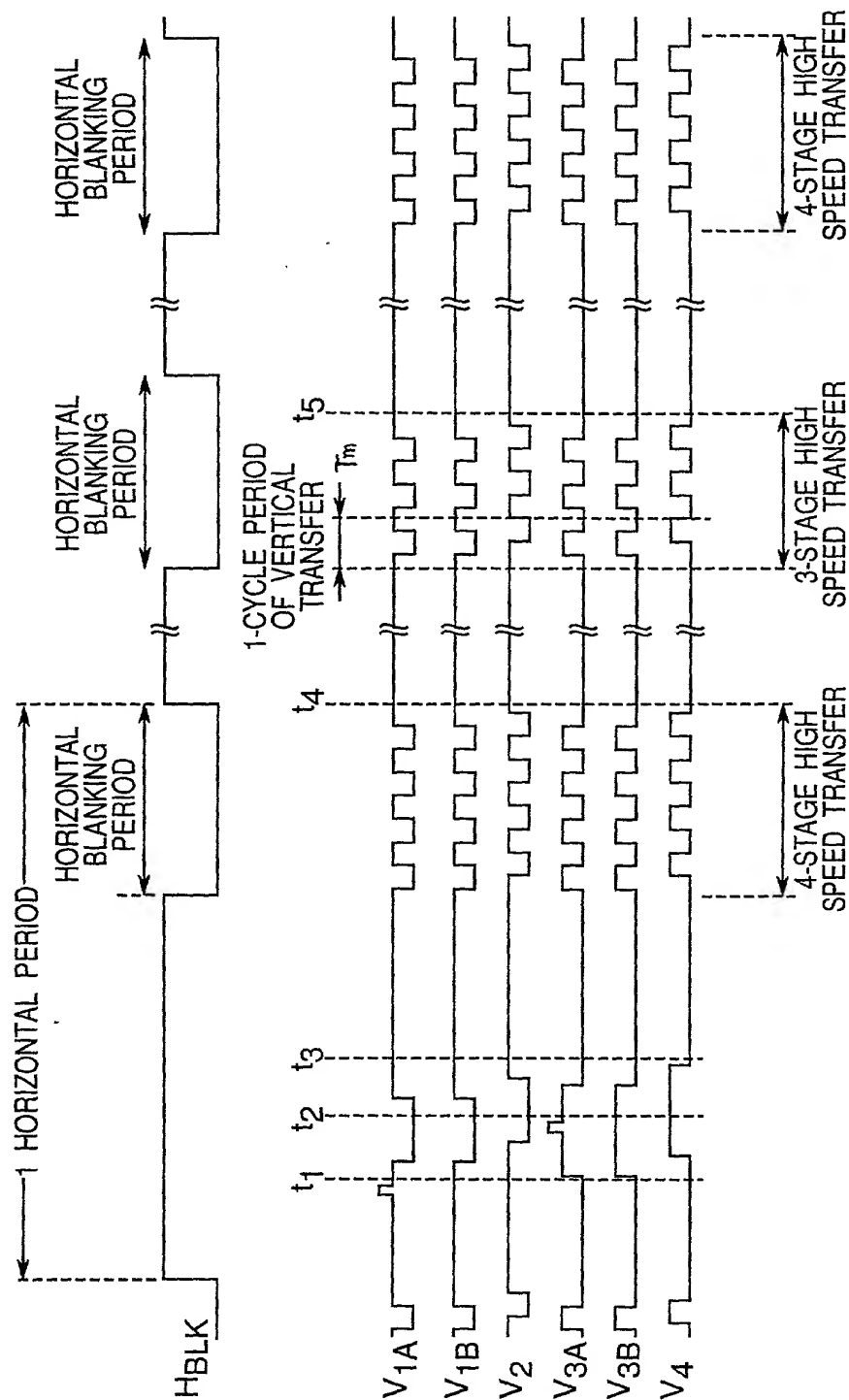


Fig.17 PRIOR ART

